

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

JE 279

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and area of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use typewriter, word processor or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Enchanted Valley Chalet

other name/site number

2. Location

street & number 13 miles upriver from Graves Creek Trailhead: Quinault Sub-district

☐ not for publication

city or town Olympic National Park Headquarters, Port Angeles

☐ vicinity

state Washington

code WA

county Jefferson

code 031

zip code 98362

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this

property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- ☐ entered in the National Register.
 ☐ See continuation sheet.
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register.
 ☐ See continuation Sheet.
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other, (explain:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	1	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site		sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		objects
		1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter N/A if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

Historic Resources of Olympic National Park

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Hotel

Domestic: Ranger Station / Shelter / Cache

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Rustic Vernacular

foundation Concrete
walls Wood Log
roof Wood Shake (cedar)
other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Summary: The Enchanted Valley Chalet is located approximately 13 miles into the backcountry of the remote and wild Olympic Mountain range. It was built by the Olympic Recreation Company from 1930-1931, which sought to develop the recreational potential of the interior Olympics. Tom E. Criswell and his son Glenn built the large, rustic, 2-1/2 story, dovetail-notched log structure, with assistance by others who packed in materials by horseback over the long trail, including bricks, mortar, and other equipment. The site for the chalet, an open grassy meadow, was chosen to facilitate the construction of the large building. For the next decade the chalet was a much advertised and favored destination point or stopping place for numerous individuals and groups out hiking and horseback riding in the wilderness of the Olympics. In 1943 the chalet was closed to the public and used briefly as an Aircraft Warning Station during World War II. In 1951 the National Park Service purchased the holdings of the Olympic Recreation Company. In 1953 the chalet reopened for public use, but limited maintenance and vandalism expedited the building's deterioration. During the summers of 1983 and 1984, the NPS, in cooperation with the Olympians hiking club of Hoquiam and Aberdeen, assisted in rehabilitating the structure to a useable and functional condition. It stands in excellent condition today in an open grassy meadow and has integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

- ☐ **Previous documentation on file (NPS):**
- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Criterion A: Commerce
Entertainment/Recreation

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance

1930 - 1943

Significant Dates

1930-1931

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Glenn and Tom E. Criswell

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☒ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of Repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approximately 4 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.) UTM 1 reflects center of building.

1	10	470875	5279650	3
	zone	easting	northing	
2				4

____ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is formed by an irregular polygon which encompasses the building and surrounding open meadow and a narrow fringe of forest which defines the edge of this open meadow.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the structure itself and the surrounding open meadow, traditionally used as an area for grazing the horses that carried hikers and their supplies to the chalet. Additionally, the open meadow creates an important part of the visual context of the two-story log building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gail E.H. Evans, Historian / Stephanie Toothman, Regional Historian(1986), Gretchen Luxenberg, Historian (1998), and Jacilee Wray, Anthropologist (2005).

organization National Park Service, Columbia Cascade Support Office

date 1986/1998

street & number 909 1st Avenue

telephone (206) 220-4138

city or town Seattle

State Washington

zip code 98104-1060

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A 7.5 minute USGS map indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7

Enchanted Valley Chalet: Jefferson County, WA

Page 1

Narrative Description: Constructed from 1930-1931, the Enchanted Valley Chalet was designed and built as a 2-1/2 story hewn log building in a rustic style. It was rectangular in shape measuring approximately 28' by 41' and now sits on a concrete foundation. It was constructed of dovetail-notched logs, diagonally cut and hewn on one side. The gable roof with slightly overhanging eaves was sheathed in cedar shakes. A gable roof dormer on the south elevation provided light and circulation for upstairs guests. Pole purlins and supporting log knee braces at the gable ends were used. Windows consisted of 3-over-1 and 6-over-1 double-hung sash with plain surrounds and narrow projecting sills. An interior brick chimney was on the north slope of the roof. The interior of the building had tongue and groove wooden flooring on the first, second, and attic floors. There were three rooms on the first floor, including the kitchen, bedroom, and large living room; six sleeping rooms on the second floor with tongue and groove wall partitions; and a large room in the attic with exposed peeled pole roof rafters.

The Enchanted Valley Chalet stands today virtually unaltered from when it was first constructed in the 1930s. The only alterations include the addition of the gable and shed roof porch overhangs supported by log poles or knee braces on the north and east elevations (date unknown), and the extensive preservation/rehabilitation work that was conducted in the mid-1980s by the NPS and the Olympians hiking club, which involved in-kind replacement of deteriorated materials and a new foundation. All work was undertaken following the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation over a two year period, during the summer season only. The spatial organization of the site, its response to natural features, circulation patterns and vegetation, materials, and overall feeling and association give this property a high degree of cultural landscape integrity.

SEE ATTACHED INVENTORY CARD PREPARED IN 1982 FOR PROPERTY.

Statement of Significance:

Summary: This 2-1/2 story, hewn, dovetail-notched log structure is significant historically for its association with the recreational development of the wild and remote interior of the Olympic Mountains, a theme important in Olympic National Park history (Criterion A). It is unique in that it is one of only two public resort structures that was built and has remained distant from road access: this fact epitomizes the wilderness theme for which the chalet was promoted and operated. The chalet is the only structure originally built as a public resort that remains standing in the interior of the Olympic range. Architecturally, the chalet is an excellent example of a log cabin building type, and it displays skilled craftsmanship and possesses high artistic value (Criterion C). It is the only known log structure of its size and scale on the Olympic Peninsula today. The Enchanted Valley Chalet retains a high degree of integrity in its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Narrative: In the Quinault River Valley more than in any other drainage on the Olympic Peninsula, local communities and individuals sought to promote and develop the wilderness features for commercial gain. With the imminent completion of the peninsula's loop highway, private investors joined with public commercial interests at the southern end of the peninsula to devise plans aimed at developing tourist travel by promoting the rugged interior of the Olympic Mountains. From the mid-1920s to the early 1930s, energetic leadership and

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Section number 8 **Enchanted Valley Chalet: Jefferson County, WA** Page 2

financial investments based in the communities of Hoquiam, Aberdeen, and Quinault coincided with the country's heightened appreciation for outdoor wilderness experiences. They produced four backcountry recreation building complexes: Low Divide Chalet, Nine Mile Shelter, Graves Creek Inn, and the Enchanted Valley Chalet. By 1983 only the bathhouse at the Low Divide Chalet and the Enchanted Valley Chalet remained standing.

Two separate private parties, the Olympic Chalet Company and the Olympic Recreation Company, organized in the mid-1920s for the purpose of developing the recreation potential of the Olympic mountain wilderness. Well-organized and aggressive in their approach, the Olympic Chalet Company, based in Hoquiam, Washington, submitted an initial plan to the United States Forest Service for the construction of three chalets and twelve shelter camps spaced about ten miles apart in the southern section of the Olympic Mountains. On March 15, 1926, a permit was issued by the U.S. Forest Service district supervisor for the construction of a chalet at Low Divide at the headwaters of the North Fork Quinault River and a shelter at the nine-mile post on the North Fork Quinault, approximately halfway between the end of the Quinault Road and Low Divide. In mid-June 1927 work resumed on the 35' by 50' main chalet building and before the end of the season the rustic log structure, with a large rock wall chimney, was completed. The following year workmen completed the 18' by 20' bathhouse, set against a steep wooded hillside only a few feet behind the main chalet. Finally, in 1929 and 1930, five shake cabins were constructed in the vicinity of the chalet building. The Olympic Chalet Company selected R.E. Voorhies to lease and manage Low Divide Chalet.

Even before the ensemble of buildings was completed at Low Divide, Northwest newspapers and periodicals publicized the Olympic Chalet Company's development scheme. For several years journals advertised the comfortable accommodations and excellent resort service that could be had at the crossroads of Olympic trails in a wilderness setting.

The stockholders of the Olympic Chalet Company contemplated further development of the Quinault drainage. In 1929 the company proposed building an airplane landing field at Low Divide. The U.S. Forest Service, who saw the project's potential enhancement of recreational values and fire fighting capabilities in the area, seriously considered the plan. The same year, Olympic Chalet Company officials gave fleeting consideration to damming a glacial stream in Martin's Park above Low Divide to create a lake for use as a landing place for hydroplanes. In the early 1930s the Olympic Chalet Company sought financial support for constructing an aerial tramway from Lake Quinault to the top of Mount Baldy. None of these projects were carried out.

Private and financial support and leadership of the Olympic Chalet Company came from leading citizens in the Hoquiam/Aberdeen area, many of whom had connections with organizations promoting the general development of the Olympic Peninsula. The country's financial depression of the early 1930s had a devastating effect on the chalet company's future development plans, as well as on its existing operation of the Nine Mile Shelter and the Low Divide Chalet. In 1932 and 1933 payment of the Forest Service special use permit went unpaid. In 1936 the Olympic Chalet Company was automatically dissolved by the state of Washington for nonpayment of the annual license fee. The final demise of the Low Divide Chalet came during the winter of 1944. A snow avalanche caused by winter storms demolished the main lodge building and the cabins. In

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Section number 8 **Enchanted Valley Chalet: Jefferson County, WA** Page 3

succeeding years the National Park Service used the extant bathhouse during the summer months as a ranger station. The building was scheduled for removal in the 1980s.

The Olympic Recreation Company pursued a somewhat different course from that of the Olympic Chalet Company in the history of recreational development of the wilderness in Olympic National Park. Starting from a more modest base of financial and community support, the Olson brothers of the small south peninsula community of Quinault proceeded slowly with their plans to open the Olympic wilderness to tourists. In the end, owing to both natural and human circumstances, tangible evidence of their efforts outlasted those of the Olympic Chalet Company.

In 1926 the Olson brothers (all five) vied with the Olympic Chalet Company for Forest Service approval to develop the North Fork Quinault River and were turned down. Undaunted, and equipped with fifteen pack horses and extensive knowledge of the Quinault River backcountry, they submitted a second application to the Forest Service for permission to develop three tracts of land in the main East Fork Quinault drainage—one at the head of the East Fork Quinault, one at the fork of Graves Creek, and one at Sundown. Unable to proceed with construction plans in the summer of 1927, the five Olson brothers began their venture by organizing a guide service for hikers and campers that operated from a base tent camp known as South Fork Camp.

Eager to develop the recreational potential of the East Fork Quinault drainage, the Forest Service completed a prospectus for constructing public accommodations at the headwaters of the East Fork and at the mouth of Graves Creek. Minimum requirements established by the Forest Service for the building project at the East Fork Quinault included an expenditure of at least \$7500.00 within a three year period, adequate proof of financing capabilities, and an architect's plans embodying harmonious design either in the rustic, Swiss chalet, or other suitable style. On January 3, 1929, the Forest Service issued a permit for the development of five acres of land in the upper East Fork Quinault, known as the Enchanted Valley Recreation Unit, to the Olson brothers of Quinault, who were by then incorporated as the Olympic Recreation Company.

In August 1931 the Enchanted Valley Chalet was completed. Efforts of several local Quinault citizens made completion of the chalet possible. Elvin Olson supervised the construction of the 28' by 42' hewn log building and packed materials into the site over the 13 mile trail. Bricks and mortar for the chimney, the disassembled window frames and sash, and milled lumber for the interior were all packed in by horse. Tom E. Criswell and his son Glenn built the hewn log building. All the furniture, including chairs, settees, bunk beds, and tables were also fashioned by Tom Criswell. The Knack Manufacturing Company of Hoquiam furnished the window frames.

Over the next few years the Olson brothers made improvements to the building. A water system was added, and in 1934 a bathtub was installed on the second floor. Ignar and Herbert Olson devised a sled mechanism to be harnessed to a horse so that he could skid this cumbersome fixture over the long trail.

The spectacular natural setting of the chalet captured the whimsy and imagination of those who hiked or packed into this remote interior valley. The Enchanted Valley Chalet became a featured stopping place for hikers and

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Section number 8 and 9 **Enchanted Valley Chalet: Jefferson County, WA** Page 4

horse caravans. In 1936 the Olympic National Forest printed a brochure describing a thirteen-day trail riders' trip through the Olympics; the fifth day brought prospective participants to the Enchanted Valley, where a Swiss type chalet offered shelter, a fireplace, cooks, ashless food, a bath, and good beds.

Events with effects reaching far beyond the canyoned walls of Enchanted Valley impacted the historical course of the chalet during the two decades after its foundation was in place. The country's financial depression considerably slowed all recreational activity on the peninsula and delayed completion of the chalet by several months. Although the hard times of the Depression markedly reduced business at many peninsula recreation resorts, the period from 1932 to 1936 was apparently the chalet's busiest time of operation.

In 1938 the East Fork Quinault River drainage was included in the 682,000-acre Olympic National Park approved by Congress. The Olympic Recreation Company anticipated their operations would be out of keeping with NPS philosophy. In 1939 stockholders of the company decided to sell their buildings at Graves Creek and Enchanted Valley to the NPS. Operations at the Enchanted Valley Chalet continued for three more years before the building was closed to the public in 1943. At the height of World War II U.S. defense activities, the chalet was selected as a desirable defense outpost, and from 1943 until the end of the war the building was manned by Aircraft Warning Service personnel. A legislative bill passed by Congress in 1944 empowered the NPS to purchase the holdings of both the Olympic Recreation Company and the Olympic Chalet Company. The sale of the Olympic Recreation Company was consummated in 1951.

Enchanted Valley Chalet was put back into public use in 1953 when Olympic National Park superintendent Fred Overly visited the building and determined that public use had, so far, been satisfactory and that minimal fire and safety improvements to the building would render it useful once again. Over the next 30 years, the chalet served as a shelter for hikers passing through the valley, but age, weather, and inadequate maintenance and administrative protection took their toll and made the structure vulnerable to decay and vandalism. In the early 1980s the second floor and attic were sealed off from the public while the ground floor housed seasonal ranger quarters. In 1983 the Olympians, Incorporated, a hiking club of Hoquiam, Washington, and the NPS worked cooperatively to stabilize and secure the chalet, thus extending the life of the building.

The Enchanted Valley Chalet is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, for its association with commercial interests to develop the recreational potential of the Olympic Peninsula's interior mountain wilderness. It is also eligible under Criterion C, for it represents a distinctive method of construction and design in log cabin building. The chalet exhibits a high degree of integrity in location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets the registration requirements set forth for this property type in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park.

Bibliography: Evans, Gail. Historic Resource Study. NPS. 1983.

PNRO

INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

1. SITE I.D. NO.	2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE	3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO.)	5. ORIGINAL USE	7. CLASSIFICATION	9. RATING
	ENCHANTED VALLEY CHALET	207	Resort Lodge		
			6. PRESENT USE	8. UTM ZONE	10. DATE
			Seasonal Ranger Station/Shelter	10875279450	1930-1931
				EASTING	
				NORTHING	
				QUAD NAME	
				SCALE	
				1:24	
				OTHER	
				STATE	
				MT. Steel	
				OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS	
				Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362	

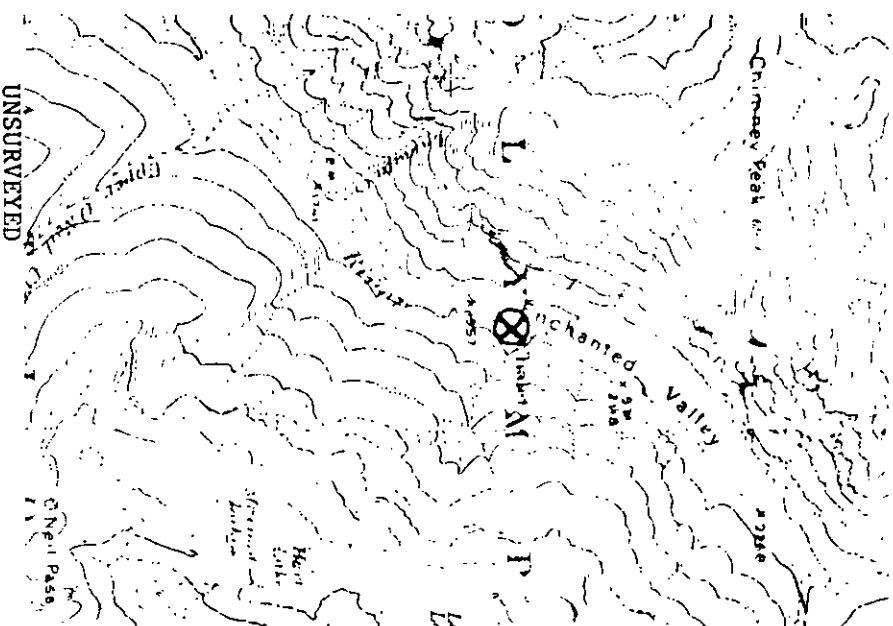
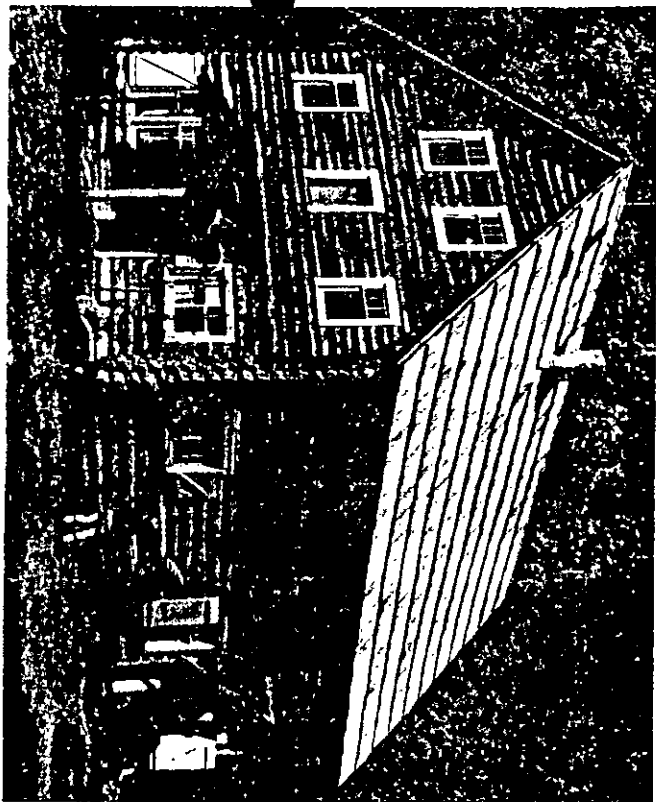
13. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXISTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

Constructed in 1930-31, the Enchanted Valley Chalet was built by the Olympic Recreation Company, one of two private investment companies that sought to develop the recreational potential of the interior Olympic Mountains. Beginning in 1926, five Olson brothers (who later incorporated as the Olympic Recreation Company) from Quinalt Lake, vied with the Hoquiam/Aberdeen-based Olympic Chalet Company for Forest Service approval to develop the North Fork Quinalt River drainage. Initial disapproval by the Forest Service prompted the Olympic Recreation Company to turn their attention to the main fork of the Quinalt River, where the Forest Service later granted the Olson brothers permission to establish two guest lodges; one at the mouth of Graves Creek (on the Quinalt River), and the other near the headwaters of the main fork of the Quinalt, thirteen miles from the end of a road. Construction of the Graves Inn began in 1929. One year later, the Enchanted Valley Chalet was initiated. Several residents of the southern Olympic Peninsula contributed to the completion of the chalet: Elvin Olson supervised the construction of the log structure and packed materials such as bricks, mortar, and equipment by horse over the thirteen mile trail; Tom E. Criswell, assisted by his son, Glenn, built the two-story building, and Tom Criswell fashioned much of the furniture; the Knack Manufacturing Co. of Hoquiam, Washington produced the window frames. In 1934, Ignar and Herbert Olson devised a special sled for transporting a bathtub to the remote building. For the next decade the Enchanted Valley Chalet was a much-advertised and favored destination point, or stopping place, for numerous individual and groups of hiking and horse

14. CONDITION	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	16. SIGNIFICANCE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT <input type="checkbox"/> GOOD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR <input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED <input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	The Enchanted Valley Chalet is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This two-story, hewn log structure is significant historically for its association with the recreational development of the "wild" and remote interior of the Olympic Mountains. It is unique in that it is one of only two public resort structures that was built and has remained distant from road access: this fact epitomizes the wilderness theme for which the chalet was promoted and operated. In 1984, the chalet is the only structure originally built as a public resort that remains standing in the interior Olympics. Architecturally, the chalet is an excellent example of a log cabin building type, and it displays skilled craftsmanship and possesses high artistic value. It is the only known log structure of its size and scale on the Olympic Peninsula today.

(continued)

17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION



NEG. 34:13

NEG. 34:17

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ NAME

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY ☒ YES, LIMITED ☐ YES, UNLIMITED ☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN

20. EXISTING SURVEYS ☐ NR ☐ NHL ☐ HABS ☐ HAER-1 ☐ HAER ☐ NPS ☐ STATE

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

Evans, Gail E. H. with T. Allan Comp. 1983. Historic Resource Study: Olympic National Park. Seattle: National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region.

22. INVENTORIED BY GAIL E. H. EVANS

AFFILIATION NPS

DATE 9/02, 1984

[illegible]

2 NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 207

ENCHANTED VALLEY CHALET

2	NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE	207	5.	ORIGINAL USE
	ENCHANTED VALLEY CHALET			Resort Lodge

3 SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)	6. PRESENT USE
Quinault River - Enchanted Valley Trail; approx. 13 miles from trailhead at Graves Creek	Seasonal Ranger Station/ Shelter
4 CITY/VICINITY	5 STATE
35 miles north of Highway 101, Jefferson, Washington	

4 CITY/VICINITY COUNTY STATE
35 miles north of Highway 101, Jefferson, Washington

[illegible]

12 OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS
Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362

13 DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXISTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

(continued from page one)

parties that ventured into the southern Olympics. Despite the national economic Depression, which severely dibilitated recreational pursuits throughout the U.S., the chalet survived. In 1943, in the midst of World War II, the chalet was closed to the public and established briefly as an Aircraft Warning Service outpost. In 1951, the National Park Service purchased the holdings of the Olympic Recreation Company. Two years later the chalet was reopened for public use. Limited maintenance allowed deterioration and vandalism to take its toll on the structure. In the early 1980s the second floor of the building was closed to the public. During the summers of 1983 and 1984 the Park Service cooperated with Olympians hiking club of Hoquiam/Aberdeen to stabilize and rehabilitate the chalet.

Rectangular in shape; measures approx. 28' x 41'; 2 1/2 stories; log wall construction, logs hewn on one side; diagonal-cut, dovetail corner joints; gable roof sheathed with cedar shakes; gable roof wall dormer on south elevation; pole purlins and supporting braces at gable ends; concrete foundation; 3-over-1 and 6-over-1, double-hung sash windows with plain board trim and narrow, projecting sill, shed roof porch roof (east wall) and gable roof porch (north wall), supported by diagonal pole braces above ground floor doorways. Interior: T & G flooring on 1st, 2nd, and attic floors; 3 rooms on 1st floor, including kitchen, bedroom (ranger station) and large living room; 6 sleeping rooms on 2nd floor

14 CONDITION	<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	
						15 DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)
						<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN

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with T & C wall partitions; plank wall seats and peeled pole ceiling joists; simple newel post at base of 2nd floor stairs; 1 large room in attic with exposed peeled pole roof rafters. Alterations: gable roof and shed roof porches on north and east elevations added. Siting: located in large, grassy meadow.

17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NAME

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY

☐ YES, LIMITED ☐ YES, UNLIMITED
☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

20. EXISTING SURVEYS

☐ NR ☐ NHL ☐ HABS ☐ HAER-1 ☐ HAER ☐ NPS ☐ STATE
☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL ☐ OTHER

22. INVENTORIED BY

AFFILIATION

DATE

'70

'71

'72

81

81

Mile
67

BM 2113

Valley

80

80

Enchanted

Enchanted Valley Chalet

207 W. Enchanted
470875 5279650

79

79

Map scale = 1:15,000
from USGS 7.5 minute
Chimney Peak quadrangle

'70

'71

'72



Description

Enchanted Valley Chalet; Other
Jefferson County, WA; East Fork Quinault
view looking North